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INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The town of Peremyshlyany Peremishlani is in the L'vovskaya Oblast and it had a population of seven thousand in 1944. It had about 35 hundred persons of Ukrainian ethnic origin and the rest were of Polish and Jewish origin.
2. The western section of town is on a side of a small hill. The main street runs north to Lvov and south to Rogatin Sic through the center of Peremyshlyany. The street is two cars wide and is constructed of stone and gravel.
3. Another main street runs east and west, through the center of town. The street west of the center of town is called Tars Shevchenko Street and the other street east of center of town is Ivan Franko Street. Both of these streets are much narrower than the main street which runs north and south.
4. The numbering system of the streets is as follows: When travelling on the main street from south to north the numbers on the right hand side are even. For example 2 - 4 - 6 - 8 etc. Odd numbers are on the left side - 1 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 9 - etc.
5. When travelling west on Taras Shevchenko street the even numbers were on the right hand side of the street. When travelling east from the center of town on Ivan Franko street the even numbers again were on the right hand side.
6. The only means of transportation in town were horse and wagon and bicycle.
7. A railroad station was located a few kilometers northeast of town. The line was single track. Trains passed the town going northwest towards Lvov and southeast to Berezhany and Podgaytse. A local line runs from Lvov through Zychakiv, Vinniki, Kurovtse, Peremyshlyany, Dunayuv, Berezhany, to Podgaytse. At Podgaytse the trains turned around for the return run to Lvov.
8. Traffic on this line was both freight and passenger. About four - five times daily, combination freight and passenger trains ran through Peremyshlyany.

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9. Products such as rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, and vegetables were raised and shipped out of the Peremyshlyany area. There were warehouses near the railroad station which were used for storage of the products.
10. The town had two brick churches; one, the St Nicolas Ukrainian Greek Catholic church, which was located on main street south of center of town, and a Roman Catholic church, also south of town but not on the main street.
11. Homes in town were built of wood and bricks. The average house had four to five rooms. Some were heated with coal, but most with wood. None of the homes had furnaces. Most of the homes were supplied with water by the town. The town of Peremyshlyany is in a small valley and the water flowing down the hills supplies enough pressure for the water to flow up through the faucets into the homes. The suburban areas two - three miles out had no wells.
12. Some of the homes built after World War I had WC's inside with an outlet. The suburban homes had their WC's outside.
13. Homes, the railroad station, warehouses, stores and various other buildings had electricity. The railroad station also had outside lighting.
14. The garbage was hauled out of town by horse and wagon.
15. Sewage from town flowed to the river through canal outlets.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS:

16. Everyday male attire in town consisted of cap, sport shirt or blouse, jacket, pants, and shoes. A blouse which was generally white was worn outside of the pants, hung half way to the knees, had long sleeves and sometimes was embroidered with a design in front. This blouse had a high, round collar, and was worn without a tie. A narrow sash was tied about the waist. In wintertime the men wore shirts, sweaters, leather boots, fur caps, overcoats, and pants.
17. The farmers wore caps, shirt or blouse, pants and shoes. In the winter they wore fur caps, short overcoats with fur inside, leather boots, and pants.
18. Everyday female attire in town consisted of a dress or skirt and blouse [cotton], some wore suits, sometimes stockings and shoes. In winter the women wore overcoats trimmed with fur, a hat, fur cap, or babushka.
19. The women in villages or farms wore linen shirts and wide long skirts. In winter they wore leather boots, a short overcoat with fur inside and a heavy babushka. Clothing worn to church or social activities is the same, except that it may be new.
20. Both Polish and Ukrainian were spoken in Peremyshlyany. Among the Ukrainians in town, outside of town and in the stores the usual greeting was "good day" [dobrij denj] during the day until five in the afternoon. After that the greeting was "good evening" [dobrij wecheer]. If one just finished conversing with another person and was leaving, the person would say "so long" [dopobachennja] or "be healthy" [buvaj zdorov]. In the evening when leaving the home of a friend, one would say "good night" [dobranich].
21. The terrain west of Peremyshlyany in the direction of Bobrka was dense with forests. The trees were fir, oak, birch, and beech. The area south of town, towards Rogatin, was also dense with trees. About six miles east of Peremyshlyany begins another forested area. It goes in the northeast direction toward Zlochuv and southeast to the town of Berezhany.

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22. About half a mile east of the town of Peremyshlyany there is a small river "Hnyla Lipa" [Gnila Lipa]. There was no fishing in this river nor were there any boats or rafts. The river can be crossed anywhere as it is only one-half to three feet deep.
23. The climate in this region is known as continental [dry]. The temperature in late spring, summer and early fall is about plus 59° to plus 95° F [plus 15° to 35° C]. In June, July, and August it is very hot and the average is plus 77° to plus 95° F and more. In winter, from December to March 15, and sometimes to April, the temperature averages plus 32° to minus 31°. It is very cold from December 15 to February 15 and the average is from plus 5° to minus 31° F, and more. In October, November, and in March and April the temperature is about plus 32° to plus 50° F.
24. The rainy season is in the months of April and May, and also October and November. Snow falls from December to March and there are very heavy snow falls of one to two-and-a-half feet from December 15 to February 15.
25. In the forested area, it is possible to hide and live on mushrooms, wild berries and cherries, wild apples, plums, and herbs. Rabbits, hares, wild pigs, foxes, deer and wild birds can be found in the forests.
26. Peremyshlyany did not have a military post. However, three miles northeast of the town of Kurovtse there was a small military airport, but I do not know anything more about it.

FACTORIES & INDUSTRIES:

27. North and east of town there was a flour mill which worked 24 hours a day. It produced a variety of flour from wheat, rye, and barley which was exported.
28. A saw mill was located north and east of town on the outskirts. It operated during the day. It produced lumber from oak and fir trees and was used locally.
29. The "MIS" - Machine Tractor Station [Mashino-tractorna stanciija] was located in the center of town in the eastern section. It had all kinds of machines and tractors which served collective farmers.

30. UTILITIES:

- An electrical plant was situated south and southwest of town just south of the road going east and west. The town did not have a heating plant or reservoirs.
31. There were two bridges which crossed the "Hnyla Lipa" river northeast of town. One of these was a railroad bridge and ran roughly north and south. The other bridge which carried vehicles and people ran east and west over the top of the railroad bridge. Where the bridges cross, the river runs southeast - northeast. Both bridges were constructed of wood, steel, and cement.
 32. A hospital was located in the northern outskirts of town slightly west of the main street. It had three floors, contained about two hundred beds, and the approximate size of the hospital was 100 by 50 meters. The hospital had five doctors and 15 nurses. One automobile, a truck, and an ambulance were utilized by the hospital.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES:

33. There was one building which was used as a movie theater and concert hall. This was south of the center of the city on main street. The building was constructed about 1934. It was 100 meters long, 50 meters wide, and 20 meters high. This building held approximately eight hundred persons.

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34. There were no beaches in the Peremyshlyany area. However, the town people used the banks of the "Hayla Lypa" river as a beach.
35. A sport grounds was situated north and northwest, about half a mile out of town. This was used mostly for soccer and volley ball games.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

36. Northeast of town on a small street which goes to the railroad station there was a small two-story brick building which was used by the MVD. During the Soviet occupation of this town, from 1940-41, this building was not too well guarded. During German occupation barbed wire was erected about the entire building.
37. All the townspeople had to carry a passport and/or a working permit.

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